





## WILL MAKE IMPROVEMENTS

## DETERMINED STAND OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

"Will Do Its Duty Regardless of Clamor"—Brisk Interviews at the Board Meeting—Improvements—McGittigan's Back Pay.

The Board of Public Works had a surprise for the various delegations that came in this morning to remonstrate against public improvements. President Wideman said in plain terms that the board did not propose to allow the march of improvements to be stopped; the people demanded them, the city needed them and so far as the board was concerned it proposed to do its duty regardless of clamor.

"We do not propose to trample on any one's rights," said Mr. Wideman, "we propose to improve the city in a way that will benefit the property. We can not listen to every trifling argument—there would be no improvements if we did."

"I am not against street improvements," said W. H. H. Miller, who was present at the head of a committee remonstrating against the improvement of West Washington street, "but we do not want improvements made that will confiscate the property."

"And that the board does not propose to do."

"What kind of a pavement are you going to put down in West Washington street?"

"Brick, and the very best kind of brick that."

"The property owner there won't stand such an expensive improvement."

"Oh, yes, it will. What kind of an improvement do you want?"

"I think a gravel street is good enough."

"Well, I can say to you that this board will not put down any curdery road on the principal street in Indianapolis and the most prominent thoroughfare in the State. It will be the right kind of an improvement."

"I guess all the rights we can get here will be in the courts," exclaimed Mr. Miller.

"You shall have your rights. When the board takes up that matter, your remonstrance will be considered. Until that time there is nothing to say or do about it. Who is next?"

"I guess I'm next," said William Traub.

"I want to say that the property owners in West Washington street are a number of matters to talk about today."

"That matter is not before the board now, Mr. Traub. If that's what you want to talk about, there is no use wasting any more time."

"Hold on. Say I want Vermont street improved. The Big Four has some ground on that street and I want to see if they will improve it. Now?"

"Have you a petition?"

"Yes, here it is. It is signed."

"Never mind reading it. We will do that. If that's all, just step aside and give some one else a chance. No use in taking up time."

"That's right," exclaimed Traub, backing away. "You are talking business now, and I hope you will keep it up."

W. F. Fishback was there with a committee to oppose the asphaltizing of Alabama street, and ask that the city be kept open to the city street.

The committee then asked the board ordered asphalt in Alabama street from Maryland street to Massachusetts street.

Also gravel for Vermont street, from the river bridge to Belmont avenue.

The board then ordered the city to put down a gravel street for the Mississippi street sewer, from Pogue's Run to Georgia street.

McGittigan's Back Pay.

City Attorney Scott has decided that Barney McGittigan, former street commissioner, is entitled to about \$300 back pay. Several remonstrances were filed.

THE FREE DRAWING SCHOOL.

Three Evenings in the Week Devoted to Study.

Not long ago a highly successful builder of this city asked me the meaning of the word "quadrilateral," which had occurred in some specifications he had been reading. As I had been interested for many years in the education of young men, this involuntary confession of insufficient knowledge was the part of the schoolmaster's reply.

Forcibly, so, when the notice of the opening of the second term of the Free Evening Drawing School appeared in THE NEWS a few days later, I visited that school to learn more of it.

The school was founded ten years ago by the German of this city, and has been giving instruction in arithmetic and drawing, to apprentices and others whose employment denied them the privileges of the city schools. As the school has been a continual struggle for existence, there were those who held it with true German fidelity and perseverance until it was finally placed in the case of the schoolmaster's reply.

Time even, its right to existence has been severely tested by the committee in charge, but, fortunately, it has not been discontinued. Now, it is part of the Manual Training School, and, with that institution, is undergoing the change which will make it a power for good in our city.

The sessions are held in the third floor of the building at 120 East Maryland street, from 7:30 to 9 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Here, on the evening of my visit, were the first and second sessions of earnest young men as one could wish to see. In one class the pupils were making sketches from groups of models; in another they were at work on architectural drawings in perspective, and in the third were making drawings preliminary to their work in clay modeling.

The course of study is briefly as follows: The whole of the first year is devoted to free-hand drawing, in which sketching and shading from objects takes the principal part. This, while simple and elementary, is taught, prepares the pupil for a quicker and better understanding of the modeling and mechanical drawing.

In the second year the modeling and mechanical drawing are begun. In the third year no course is offered in modeling but those who have completed the first year of mechanical drawing may continue and receive an architectural drawing in detail. This course will be enlarged as the resources and facilities are extended. The school is under the management of the German of this city, and is a cordial invitation is extended to all over the city. The work of the last half year, which was shown to me, is of a high order.

H. Lindenberg, sculptor, is the instructor in charge of the modeling and its accompanying drawing. Professor Lindenberg graduated from the Academy of Art, Berlin, in 1858, and from the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris, in 1862. He was for many years the director of the celebrated Von Lindberg's Art Institute in Vienna, and his ability was rewarded by a prize medal from the World's Exposition held in that city in 1873. His work is to be found in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Boston and Chicago, and in this city. All of the sculpture on the Commercial Club building is his. His long experience both in the art of sculpture and in the management of the privilege of belonging to his class is a golden one, indeed.

Mr. T. H. Bell, the instructor in mechanical drawing and machine design, is a consulting mechanical engineer of long experience. He is a graduate of the Mechanics and Arts Institute, Belfast, Ireland, and has been employed as designer by the Hinkley locomotive works, the Missouri Pacific railroad, the Dean Bros' steam-pump works of this city, and others.

The first year's pupils report to Mr. Chester P. Wilson in free-hand drawing. Mr. Wilson is an electrical engineer and a graduate of the Indianapolis schools and of Central University. He has been a long service with the Citizens' Street Railroad Company, and is at present in charge of the department of drawing in the Manual Training School.

A faculty of such excellence is rarely found in an evening school, and the School Board deserves the earnest support of every skilled workman and employer in the city for having provided this institution.

## THE PENSION AGENCY.

## Anxious Democrats Becoming Discouraged at the Situation.

The local Democrats, who watch the newspapers from day to day for the announcement that a pension agent has been appointed for the district of Indiana, are becoming discouraged. They did not believe Mr. Ensey could be permitted to see out his term, and when the term did expire they were confident that the appointment of a Democrat would be announced on the following day.

They have watched the newspapers anxiously every day this week for the name of the new agent. Some of them have almost come to the conclusion that perhaps President Cleveland intends to treat Mr. Ensey with as much consideration as was shown Mr. Zollinger by President Harrison. Mr. Zollinger was allowed to fill the office three months after his term expired.

For more than a year, and the disappointed Democrats were also informed to-day that President Harrison allowed the pension agent at Buffalo, Mr. Cleveland's house, and three months after the expiration of his term of four years. Several Indianapolis Democrats have waited for positions in the pension office for more than a year, and they say their patience is almost exhausted.

The arrangements for the quarterly payment next month have been about completed by Mr. Ensey.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION LAW.

First Examination Under It Now Making Delinquent in Reports.

The first examination of a building and loan association under the new law is being made by the Auditor of State. The inquiry concerns the affairs of the Sheridan Building and Loan Association of Sheridan.

It will require some weeks to complete the examination, and the delinquency of the association is made on petition of a stockholder. It is thought that the books contain clerical errors rather than any irregularities. The law is comparatively new in this country, and the Auditor is making many inquiries, although each has a copy of the law which was issued in pamphlet form by the State Auditor.

There are a number of associations which are delinquent in their reports. This makes them subject to an examination, and makes the president and secretary liable to a fine of \$100. The names of the delinquent associations are: The Sheridan Building and Loan Association, of Sheridan; the Mutual Building and Loan, of Seymour; Elwood Building and Savings, of Elwood; Knights of Labor Building and Loan, of South Bend; Gas City Building and Loan, of Gas City; Laurel Building and Loan, of Laurel, and the People's National, of Elkhart.

LOMINSKY HALL DIRT.

It Shows the Custodian of the State House.

The custodian of the State House and his force of janitors were at Tompkins Hall yesterday decorating it for the Gray Club ball. The custodian says the keeper of the city building makes a mistake in discharging janitors, that there is enough dirt and dirt in the city hall to keep a force of men at work for a month. There is dust to the depth of a quarter of an inch in the garret that has been allowed to accumulate since the structure was built.

It is recommended that the windows be cleaned, that the dirt be swept out of the building. The State House custodian says the janitors at the City Hall have instructions on how to mop a floor. He says the floor is clean, but if one bucket of water had been used to wash all of them. The result is the mops have made streaks along the floors and columns, and the dirt is being removed. The custodian crawled into the garret of the city hall in search of a plank. He came out without it, and was so covered with dirt that he was not recognized. He recommends a thorough cleaning, beginning in the garret of the hall and working down, instead of in the basement and going up.

MANY MEN AT WORK.

Garfield Park Workmen Making Progress—Boys Keeping Up the Fires.

Work on the lake at Garfield Park has been resumed and is rapidly progressing. Superintendent Tallentire says that the men are doing good work and the result is showing. Yesterday he has twenty-five men at work; today he has 120. Some boys are at work to-day on their fathers' canoes. The superintendent permits this when it is shown that the father is ill. He says that to-day he can use the boys to advantage in gathering up wood and replenishing the canoes. The result is that it is impossible to work during this cold weather.

The Decision on Light Bids.

The county commissioners met in room 59 of the court-house yesterday afternoon to consider privately the electric light bids received a week ago Monday. The commissioners announce that no decision was reached. The proposition of the Indianapolis Edison Electric Light Company to furnish 400 lights at the same price as gas was considered. If the latter should be accepted, it would necessitate the wiring of the entire building at the county's expense.

Small Fires.

Fire in the basement of the Granger dry-goods store, 104 and 106 West Washington street, caused \$100 loss last night.

A shed belonging to Henry Reaser, 25 West McCarty street, was damaged \$25 by fire last night.

Business Still Improving.

The hotel proprietors of Indianapolis say that business is still improving. During the last ten days considerable travelers have visited Indianapolis by the hundred and have all reported that trade is better. The Bates, the Grand, the Denison and the Spencer Hotel have been filled nearly every night this week.

FRIDAY'S CITY FINDINGS.

John and Abe McPike were each fined \$10 and costs this morning for loitering.

Farmers report much sealing and dynamiting in the river at night, and fishermen are alarmed.

Theodore Harris, a patient at St. Vincent's Hospital, who has been missing, was found at the Grand Hotel last night.

Two revival services are held daily at Lincoln avenue M. E. church by the pastor, the Rev. J. W. Maxwell. Conversations occur at each service.

An entertainment consisting of music and tableaux from "Faust" and "Almon" and readings will be given at Central Christian church, January 30.

The horse and buggy owned by Charles Baden, collector for the Pabst Brewing Company, were stolen yesterday afternoon from the rear of the court-house.

The property of A. V. Lawrence, 175 Howe street, was robbed last night of about \$20 worth of provisions. Entrance was made by cutting a panel out of a rear door.

Deputy Sheriff Callahan arrested John Conner, who until recently kept the Drum shop, on a capias to satisfy a judgment in favor of Aram, Trautman & Co., of Cincinnati. The plaintiffs alleged that Conner was going to leave the State, but he denied this, saying he was only going to Broad Ripple. He settled the judgment for \$18.

New parlor goods at Wm. L. Elder's.

## THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

## LITIGATION PENDING AND CASES DECIDED IN VARIOUS COURTS.

Effect of the Supreme Court's Fee and Salary Decision—Bank Case Trial Expected First Week in April—Other Court News.

The decision of the Supreme Court yesterday on the validity of the fee and salary law, the State officers say, will prevent much litigation. Had the law been held unconstitutional, many suits by county officials would have been instituted to recover payments made under the new law. Many county officials have been slow in making settlements with the counties, pending the Supreme Court decision.

Those who made payments did so on condition that the money could be recovered without litigation. In nearly every case the salaries and fees are yet large enough to make the officers worth the getting. The sheriffs of the State have complained that they are oppressed by the law. Several sheriffs have been at the State House within the last few months urging the overthrow of the law, predicted wholesale resignations if the law was upheld by the courts. This is not expected by the State officers. In all the counties preparations are making to nominate officers for the election next fall. There seems to be no decrease in the number of candidates who aspire to public positions.

There are now in Marion county two officers acting under the fee and salary law, the sheriff and the treasurer. The sheriff says that he can make no money out of his office, but the law is conceded to be a benefit to the treasurer. Many supposed the recorder's office had been kept open by the new law, but such is not the fact. Recorder Donnelly has conducted it under the old law since he assumed it, and will continue under similar conditions. The administration of the office under the old law is defended with the statement made by Mr. Donnelly, that the fee-and-salary law makes no provisions for a successor in case of a vacancy. In the absence of such a provision in the general law on the question of the recorder's office, Mr. Donnelly, applied to Mr. Donnelly's case. This is Section 5,506 of the statutes, which provides that a successor, in case of a vacancy, shall fill the office until the next election. The recorder's office is not the same duties and have the same rights and privileges as his predecessor. It is further asserted that Mr. Donnelly is serving without compensation, the profits of the office going to the widow of Recorder Carson.

THE BANK CASES.

No Time Set For Trial—First Week in April.

No action has yet been taken in reference to the indictment against Robert B. F. Peirce. It was expected that Mr. Peirce would be required to plead to the indictment this week, but on account of the sickness of Judge Baker the matter was not brought up by the district attorney. The case against the men who have pleaded in the bank litigation is not yet set for trial, but it seems to be understood that the first case on the docket—against Theodore P. Haughey—will be called during the first week in April. The case is in the cases believe that the last of the cases will not be tried before late in the summer.

Why McGee Was Released.

Robert McGee, of 126 McKee street, was fined this morning for drunkenness, but when Judge Stubbins heard his story he released him. McGee said that he was a conductor on the Big Four and was discharged because he had remained at the World's Fair longer than his leave of absence allowed. He has a wife and three children, and has not been able to find work since he was discharged. He grew despondent and reckless, and yesterday took a drink of whisky; after that he knew nothing. McGee promised the judge that he would not be so foolish as to drink again.

An Oak Hill Cow Case.

A cow is practically on trial in Judge Brown's court. The cow in question belonged to Olanah Baker, who lives on Oak Hill. Peter M. Doh, the plaintiff, asks \$100 damages for the loss of his cow. Judge Brown is having pictures drawn by counsel on both sides in their arguments of the cow. On one side the pictures represent the cow as a peaceful animal, and on the other side it is raging back and forth, trampling and trampling the young trees and shrubs under foot. Oak Hill is well represented among the spectators.

Walker Loses His Case.

The suit of Douglas E. Walker against the Superintendent of the City of Indianapolis, who was charged with the loss of his cow, was decided yesterday. The jury was out about twenty minutes and returned a verdict for the officers. Walker had been arrested on telegraphic information from Columbus, Ind., and sued for damages for false imprisonment.

Criminal Court Sentences.

Judge Cox sentenced this morning Pleasant C. Cox to the penitentiary for larceny; Ed Goodwin to six months in the work-house for burglary and petit larceny; Andy Monahan and Frank Ewing three months each for chicken stealing; William Allen and George W. Woodley Simmons six days for larceny.

Higher Court Records.

The decision of the Supreme Court today were as follows:

1. Edward Fulp vs. Levi P. Beaver et al. Lawrence C. G. affirmed. Howard C. J. 1897. Eekman vs. Joseph H. H. Stoddard. Porter C. G. affirmed. McCabe, J.

The Appellate Court decided the following cases:

1. William H. Fisher vs. Oliver H. Fisher. Administrator. Huntington, C. G. affirmed. Davis, C. J.

2. T. H. Railroad Company vs. The Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank. The Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank. C. G. affirmed. Davis, C. J.

3. Margaret S. Smith et al. vs. State ex rel. Edward Ely. Huntington C. G. affirmed. Davis, C. J.

4. St. L. & K. C. R. R. Company vs. William N. Reeves. Montgomery C. G. Peates, the Grand, the Denison and the Spencer Hotel have been filled nearly every night this week.

Receivable substitutes appear in the list.

BRIGHTWOOD BRIEVITIES.

The special meetings at the Brightwood M. E. church were discontinued last night until next week. They have so far resulted in a large number of conversions.

The school was closed for the day because of the cold weather. The children were in the schoolhouse in the Brightwood shops yesterday and the day before while the thermometer was trying with the zero mark.

Brightwood had plenty of snow during the cold weather. The children were in the schoolhouse in the Brightwood shops yesterday and the day before while the thermometer was trying with the zero mark.

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## WANTED HELP—WOMEN—GIRLS.

WANTED—TISH-I-MINGO CIGAR.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, REFERENCES.

WANTED—THEATER—GOERS WISE STAR.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL AND

WANTED—TO BUY BUILDING ASSOCIATION

WANTED—GOOD FILLING, 50c, at DEN-

WANTED—THE STODDARD TRIP AROUND

WANTED—THREE RESPECTABLE LADY

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER, ONLY

WANTED—LADIES TO TRAVEL AND

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL

WANTED—FEATHERS, BEN OF A F. D. R.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO COOK AND HOUSE

WANTED—NEAT, COMPETENT GERMAN

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE EXPERIENCED

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL

WANTED—THE BEST WORLD'S FAIR

WANTED—EVERY SCHOOL BOY AND

WANTED—A GOOD, LADY INTERESTED

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG LADIES TO

WANTED—STAR COUGH DROPS.

WANTED—REGER'S HAVANA, 5c.

WANTED—TISH-I-MINGO CIGAR.

WANTED—THE DENTAL COLLEGE WILL

WANTED—ARTIFICIAL TEETH \$2 at

WANTED—LUNCHING AND MEALS 10c

WANTED—BAKER FOR SATURDAY, L. C.

WANTED—THE STODDARD TRIP AROUND

WANTED—TO PURCHASE BUILDING AS-

WANTED—A WHITE HARBOR, CALL AT

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHOE

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO

WANTED—TWO LIVE MEN TO COLLECT

WANTED—THE BEST WORLD'S FAIR

WANTED—THE BEST WORLD'S FAIR

WANTED—HAVE ENLARGED OUR QUAR-

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT, MUST BE

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO

WANTED—SALESMEN WANTED IN

WANTED—1,000 YARDS GREEN &amp; E

WANTED—PATENTED—MECHANICAL

WANTED—INSURE IN THE PRUDENTIAL

WANTED—EVERY SCHOOL BOY AND

WANTED—FIVE YOUNG MEN TO LEARN

WANTED—SITUATION—BY FIRST-CLASS

SITUATION—WANTED—BY GENERAL

SITUATION—WANTED—AS NURSE FOR LADY

SITUATION—WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER;

SITUATION—WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL

SITUATION—WANTED—COPIST OR AD-

SITUATION—WANTED—THE STODDARD TRIP

SITUATION—WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS

SITUATION—WANTED—BY DRUGGIST, RE-

SITUATION—WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GHO-

SITUATION—WANTED—COMPETENT DRUG-

SITUATION—WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EIGHT

SITUATION—WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS

SITUATION—WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE

Auction Sale.

Action—L. N. PERRY, AUCTIONEER, 192

Action—L. H. HUNT, AUCTIONEER, 192

Action—PROGRESS AUCTION COMPANY,

Action—GUSTIN &amp; MURPHY, AUCTION-

Action—THE STODDARD TRIP AROUND

Action—THE BEST WORLD'S FAIR

Action—EVERY SCHOOL BOY AND

Action—Auction—L. N. PERRY, AUCTIONEER,

Action—L. H. HUNT, AUCTIONEER, 192

Action—PROGRESS AUCTION COMPANY,

Action—GUSTIN &amp; MURPHY, AUCTION-

Action—THE STODDARD TRIP AROUND

Action—THE BEST WORLD'S FAIR

Action—EVERY SCHOOL BOY AND

Action—Auction—L. N. PERRY, AUCTIONEER,

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## WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TISH-I-MINGO CIGAR.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, REFERENCES.

WANTED—THEATER—GOERS WISE STAR.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL AND

WANTED—TO BUY BUILDING ASSOCIATION

WANTED—GOOD FILLING, 50c, at DEN-

WANTED—THE STODDARD TRIP AROUND

WANTED—THREE RESPECTABLE LADY

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER, ONLY

WANTED—LADIES TO TRAVEL AND

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL

WANTED—FEATHERS, BEN OF A F. D. R.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO COOK AND HOUSE

WANTED—NEAT, COMPETENT GERMAN

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE EXPERIENCED

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL

WANTED—THE BEST WORLD'S FAIR

WANTED—EVERY SCHOOL BOY AND

WANTED—A GOOD, LADY INTERESTED

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG LADIES TO

WANTED—STAR COUGH DROPS.

WANTED—REGER'S HAVANA, 5c.

WANTED—TISH-I-MINGO CIGAR.

WANTED—THE DENTAL COLLEGE WILL

WANTED—ARTIFICIAL TEETH \$2 at

WANTED—LUNCHING AND MEALS 10c

WANTED—BAKER FOR SATURDAY, L. C.

WANTED—THE STODDARD TRIP AROUND

WANTED—TO PURCHASE BUILDING AS-

WANTED—A WHITE HARBOR, CALL AT

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHOE

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO

WANTED—TWO LIVE MEN TO COLLECT

WANTED—THE BEST WORLD'S FAIR

WANTED—THE BEST WORLD'S FAIR

WANTED—HAVE ENLARGED OUR QUAR-

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT, MUST BE

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO

WANTED—SALESMEN WANTED IN

WANTED—1,000 YARDS GREEN &amp; E

WANTED—PATENTED—MECHANICAL

WANTED—INSURE IN THE PRUDENTIAL

WANTED—EVERY SCHOOL BOY AND

WANTED—FIVE YOUNG MEN TO LEARN

WANTED—SITUATION—BY FIRST-CLASS

SITUATION—WANTED—BY GENERAL

SITUATION—WANTED—AS NURSE FOR LADY

SITUATION—WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER;

SITUATION—WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL

SITUATION—WANTED—COPIST OR AD-

SITUATION—WANTED—THE STODDARD TRIP

SITUATION—WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS

SITUATION—WANTED—BY DRUGGIST, RE-

SITUATION—WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GHO-

SITUATION—WANTED—COMPETENT DRUG-

SITUATION—WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EIGHT

SITUATION—WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS

SITUATION—WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE

Auction Sale.

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Action—L. H. HUNT, AUCTIONEER, 192

Action—PROGRESS AUCTION COMPANY,

## TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, 75 W. VER-

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, 825 E.

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, 47

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM; BOARD, 271

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; BATH, 153

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

TO LET—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED

TO LET—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURNISHED

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM; BATH;

TO LET—SINGLE OR SUITE; REA-

TO LET—ONE NEWLY FURNISHED

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; FIRE;

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

TO LET—LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT

TO LET—AT 256 CHRISTIAN AVE, A NICE

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT

TO LET—THE STODDARD TRIP AROUND

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

TO LET—LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT







## OUR MINISTER TO HAWAII.

## MINISTER WILLIS A GOOD MATCH FOR PRESIDENT DOLE.

A Good Lawyer and a Reformer—Dole Descended From Maine Stock and Was Educated at Williams College.

CHICAGO, January 24.—The Post's Washington special says: Two men very much in the public eye at present are A. S. Willis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Hawaii, and S. B. Dole, President of the provisional government of Hawaii. It is doubtful if any two men have been more talked about, especially by the diplomatic corps, during the past few months, than they. Dole has occupied his present position for a few days over a year. The anniversary of the birth of the provisional government fell on last Wednesday. Willis's career as a diplomat is of much shorter duration; but his name is by this time as widely known. It is a difficult task they have to settle. But they are well matched. Willis is widely known here, and Dole, though born in Honolulu, was educated in this country, and has many friends and acquaintances in Congress.

Minister Willis has been pretty sharply criticized for his second attempt to get from the Queen a promise of amnesty. Perhaps a man of greater diplomatic experience would not have made the mistake; but so long as diplomatic tenures of office are no greater than for any other civil service, it is brought under civil service rules and men go into it with the purpose of making diplomacy a life work such as will, as they have done in the American diplomatic service heretofore, continue to be made. But while his friends admit that he may have made a mistake they indignantly deny that he did it with malice toward the administration. And though some members of the administration think differently it is probable that their belief is the outgrowth of disappointment at the failure in the attempt to restore the Queen.

WILLIS A KENTUCKIAN. Willis is a Kentuckian by birth; and, though not exactly immaculate in his attire, is considered a very courtly man. He is tall, slender, with hair on his face, but none on the top of his head. He is a lawyer by profession. He is counted a good one, too. He is also a hard-working man. He owes his success in acquiring a prominence in life to his faculty for hard work, rather than for brilliancy. When in Congress he made a reputation for thoroughness and hard work. Some people call him a plodder. At any rate, he served ten consecutive years in Congress, during part of which time he occupied the very prominent position of chairman of the committee on rivers



ALBERT S. WILLIS.

and harbors. He might have been in Congress now, but his civil service notions "quivered" him with his fellow Kentuckians. Next to him was a Kentucky politician like patronage. They are the twin necessities of his life, and he betide the man who would deprive him of them. Willis was a man of such a nature that he was a woman at the bottom of it. She was Mrs. Virginia C. Thompson. She was also postmistress of Louisville. Furthermore she was a good mistress. Nobody denied that. But she was appointed by a Republican President, and when Cleveland was elected, she was one of them—wanted her scalp. Willis was deputed to get it. To the amazement of his district, and pretty much all Kentucky for that matter, he balked. He didn't pretend to be in the scalping business. It wasn't that the occupant of the office, the possessor of the plum, the juicy political morsel which the Kentucky Democrats wanted to roll under and over their tongues, was a woman that he balked. He declared that it didn't matter to him whether the occupant was a man or woman. The occupant had done the business of the office to the satisfaction of the community. That was enough, and by the great horn-spoon, the blundering reason and the finest red liquor that ever came from a Kentucky still, that was enough for him. He would not only seek her scalp. He would do more. He would help her keep it on her head.

GAVE UP HIS PLACE TO CARRUTH. It took some time for the Kentuckians to recover their breath. When they did they saw by Willis's eye that it would be useless for them to plead, or argue, or threaten. So they simply bided their time and when next Willis sought a new man to fill the office, Brother Carruth, one of the wits of Congress and a "What-are-we-hear-for?" man from away back, was nominated and elected in Willis's stead. And of all the trophies which Brother Carruth has reaped in his eventful life, none is more prized, none is pointed to with more pride than the political scalp of Postmistress Thompson, neatly lifted by him from her head at the behest of his bloodthirsty constituency and to make a Kentucky hokey.

PRESIDENT DOLE. The friends of President Dole describe him as in temperament pretty much like Minister Willis—cool, collected and always holding himself in perfect self-control. He was born in Honolulu about fifty years ago. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, being over six feet tall, broad-shouldered, and with keen eyes and a strong, frank face framed in a big beard. His parents came from Maine. His father was first president of Punahou school, which afterward became Oahu College. President Dole attended Williams College in this country and studied law at Cambridge Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Honolulu and went right to the front. He has practiced his profession ever since, save for the interruption last January, which compelled him to drop his practice to take hold of the reins of government.

He is described as a man of literary tastes, and in conjunction with others edited a journal called the Punch Bowl, and another called the Hawaiian. He took a prominent part in opposing the barbaric reactionary measure in Kalahe's legislation. He was a member of the Hawaiian Legislature in 1891, and drafted and pushed to passage a homestead act, which threw open the government lands to settlement. By that act about seven hundred families have acquired homesteads, paying for them on

the five-year installment plan. The idea has been a hobby with him, and since he became President he has drafted a measure to throw open the crown lands, which have heretofore been used to raise revenue for the private purse of the sovereign. There are about 900,000 acres, and preference is to be given to the native Hawaiians. The only terms are that the occupant shall cultivate them, and shall not have the privilege of disposing of them.

HAS HELD OTHER OFFICES. He has several times been a member of the Hawaiian Legislature, and has always been identified with what is known as the "reform movement." In 1887 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme



SANFORD B. DOLE.

Court, and was promoted to the second place, which he resigned to take his present position. He is said to be as brave a man personally as lives on the islands. And they tell how, practically single-handed, he stood at the door of the legislative building and faced down an infuriated mob who, with weapons in their hands, demanded admittance. He is thoroughly convinced that annexation to the United States is the destiny of Hawaii, and that annexation will contribute to the benefit of both the largest and this country. And then he will do his best to prevent the restoration of the monarchy.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

## Bankruptcy Laws Discussed—Resolutions From Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26.—There was a sharp discussion yesterday afternoon in the meeting of the National Board of Trade on the resolutions reported by the committee favoring the Torrey bankruptcy bill, and although the resolution endorsing the bill was finally adopted, a great diversity of opinion was expressed during the discussion. The resolution which was ultimately adopted was reported by the Philadelphia delegation, but John Field, a member of the delegation, opposed it in a vigorous speech. He was opposed to any form of bankruptcy law. He would, he said, be willing to do business without a single law for the collection of debt, because the entire mercantile system was based on honesty, and it was the business of every dealer to see that he did business with honorable men. Too many business men, in their efforts to extend their operations, were accustomed to engage in the wildest system of credit-giving, trusting to the law to save them from the consequences of their own poor business principles.

The Indianapolis delegates, acting under instructions from their Board of Trade, offered a substitute for the committee resolution, urging that whatever bankruptcy law was adopted by Congress should be made to apply only to debts then in existence, having no operation in regard to debts subsequently contracted. J. W. Smith of New York, said that any bankruptcy law, to be successful, should be built upon these broad principles: To give liberty to the honest debtor; to pay the largest possible percentage to creditors; and to secure the uniform distribution of assets among all the creditors. It ought to provide for the immediate assignment of all the property of the debtor to the creditors as a body; for a meeting of creditors and the election of trustees who should have absolute charge of the assets, having power to sell, unhampered by any court of insolvency or other judicial body. If any were aggrieved in the distribution, they should have the remedy in common law. By this plan lawyers' fees, court fees and other unnecessary expenses would be avoided, and the largest possible percentage would be paid to creditors. These principles, Mr. Smith said, were the foundation of the Torrey bill, which he emphatically favored.

## A PICTURE OF A RAT.

## It Gets a Man Who Had It Printed in Trouble.

CHICAGO, January 26.—Whether or not, a representative of a trade union, whose members are on strike, is justified in distributing circulars containing the names of employers, who refuse to compromise, and surrounding these names with a picture of a big rat, is a question which Justice Kennedy called upon to decide to-day. The trouble grows out of the bakers' strike, which was precipitated by the leading bakers of the city refusing to continue the practice of affixing the union label to their products. An officer of one of the unions concerned undertook to aid the cause by issuing and distributing the circulars already described, and was arrested on the charge of violating the city ordinance. Great interest is being manifested in the case in trade union circles.

## UNION RAILWAY REDUCTIONS.

## The Pay of City Policemen at the Union Station.

The Union Railway Company has reduced the pay of all employees—in some cases 25 per cent. There are two city policemen stationed at the Union station whose salaries are paid by the company into the city treasury. The company wants to cut down the pay of these men, but the Board of Public Safety will not consent. It will, if there is any controversy, remove the officers from divestment, and have them put on regular police duty.

The men being city policemen, it is a question whether they can receive their pay every month or if they must draw it quarterly. The Union railway pays every month.

Three Convicts Pardoned. County convict William Moore, a Switzerlander, who was sentenced for ten years for perjury. Ripton Whitfield, colored, from Hamilton county, serving thirteen years on a criminal charge, was also released. Horace Stoffer, of Owen county, who was serving a short term on a charge of burglary, also received his liberty.

## Pronounces Her a Fraud.

The Flower Mission Society has taken the position of the woman making the rounds of the city soliciting aid, by means of a chance-book, and in other ways, using the name of the Flower Mission Society and various other organizations, is obtaining money under false pretenses. The Flower Mission does not solicit aid in such a way.

## Could's Stop.

Hiicks—Did they lower a boat when he fell overboard?

Francis—No; they were too busy lowering the record.

THERE is nothing so good for burns and frost bites as Salivation Oil. It effects a speedy and permanent cure. 25 cents.

## POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

## RESULTS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The New Officers—Basis of Representation in the Convention—The Retiring Treasurer—The New Secretary—Gowdy.

The Republican State committee in session yesterday afternoon elected the following officers:

Chairman—John K. Gowdy, Rushville. Vice-Chairman—Charles H. Deloit, Deloit. Secretary—Russell M. Seeds, Indianapolis. Treasurer—James H. Henry, Indianapolis.

It was decided that the State convention for the nomination of candidates shall be held in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Thursday, April 26. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for every 150 votes cast for Harrison for President in 1892. Under the rule fixed the convention will be composed of 1,708 delegates. This is a larger representation of the total vote than has been agreed upon heretofore. The counties were requested by the committee to select delegates to the convention not later than April 24.

It was decided yesterday afternoon that there should not be a general meeting of the Republicans who had gathered here to attend the meeting of the committee. The leaders of the party, after a conference, reached the conclusion that there has already been too much "brazing" business by the Republicans, and that there was no excuse for holding another "love feast," in order to give a few talkative persons an opportunity to be heard. One of the members of the committee expressed the opinion that the men who did the most talking at these meetings are usually the ones who did the least work in the campaign. The decision that there should not be another "love feast" was something of a disappointment to candidates who had come up to the State Capital prepared to make "powerful" speeches.

Horace McKay, who retired as treasurer of the Republican committee yesterday, has held that position since 1874, eighteen years. No other man ever held an official position with the Republican organization of Indiana for so long a time. Men who have been identified with the committee in one capacity or another for many years say that McKay was retained as treasurer because the party learned early that it could depend on him for an accurate accounting of every dollar that came into his hands. The report which he submitted to the committee yesterday showed that there was in the treasury a small amount of money left over from the campaign of two years ago. The amount is only large enough to pay rent for a few months, and the committee will immediately begin soliciting the supply of oil to carry on the preliminary work of the campaign. An effort to raise a large amount of money will not be made until after the State convention has been held. The non-issues will then be called on for about \$10,000. The Republican managers do not anticipate any embarrassments in getting money this year. They say they can recall a time when members of the party were so willing to contribute.

There is a disposition among some of the Republicans of Marion county to criticize severely the action of Merrill Moores, J. W. Feiler and Charles Witte in making a fight against the retention of Chairman Gowdy. It is maintained that the war made on Mr. Gowdy did not have the approval of the older heads among the Republicans of the county. There was a feeling, engendered by the conduct of the few young Republicans of this county who managed the fight, and some of the old party managers fear that they will interfere with the work the county committee might do in the coming campaign.

The new secretary of the committee, Russell M. Seeds, is, comparatively, a new man in politics. He has been city editor of the Indianapolis Journal for the last three years, and incidentally has "chilled" in politics. He watched the interests of the Republican party in the last Legislature, and his advice was frequently taken by the Republicans in the two Houses. Three months ago when Mr. Millikan resigned the secretaryship of the committee, Mr. Seeds was elected secretary pro tem, and since that time has been doing the work of the secretary. The members of the old committee saw that he showed great adaptability for the work, and recommended his election. Mr. Seeds has been doing active newspaper work for ten years. He is for a time, owner and editor of a newspaper at Springfield, O., and later was on the editorial staff of a Kansas City paper.

"The Indiana Republican League has not been receiving enough credit for the political work it has done," said Wm. L. Taylor, ex-president of the league. "During the last campaign the league had about 900 clubs throughout the State, and every one of them did a grand deal of political work. It is a splendid stepping stone for active young men to get into the work of the State committee last Thursday were district managers."

Got Things All Grown when I was Pre-Fixed Up at the League. Kennedy called upon to decide to-day. The trouble grows out of the bakers' strike, which was precipitated by the leading bakers of the city refusing to continue the practice of affixing the union label to their products. An officer of one of the unions concerned undertook to aid the cause by issuing and distributing the circulars already described, and was arrested on the charge of violating the city ordinance. Great interest is being manifested in the case in trade union circles.

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## SILVER AND GOLD.

## Henry Knippenberg Talks of the Mining Situation—Carter's Fortune.

Henry Knippenberg, of the Hecla Mining Company of Helena, Mont., is spending the winter in the city with his family. "Silver mining," said Mr. Knippenberg, "has practically stopped. The mining of silver and copper has been our main industries, but gold mining will soon take the place of both of them. Little attention has been paid to gold of recent years for the reason that silver has been more profitable to handle. Placer mining for gold was the main industry in the early sixties and it will be again. Great activity is now shown in gold mining, and prospectors are everywhere. Thomas H. Carter, who recently resigned from the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, was to have been my guest here a few days ago, but other engagements took him by. There's a lucky man! A little while ago he had nothing; politics had swamped him. Now he is in a fair way to be many times a millionaire. Something more than a year ago a man came to him as a client to have him defend a mining claim. The client had no money. Carter won the case for him and received in payment for his services one-tenth of the claim which is at Basin, Mont., about fifteen miles from Butte City. Carter did not think much of it but sometimes ago began working it. It proves to be rich in gold, and has been paying him \$120,000 a month for seven or eight months. He is now talking of for United States Senator from Montana."

Webster Will Not Be Removed. J. B. Conner, of the Board of Safety, says that the report that J. H. Webster, superintendent of the fire department, will be removed, in obedience to the demand from certain partisans, is entirely un-

authenticated. "The removal of Webster has never been thought of by the board," Mr. Conner said to-day. "He will not be removed."

## CRUDE OIL AS FUEL.

Burner Invented By John S. Thurman—Use on Locomotives.

John S. Thurman, a mechanical engineer of this city, who was for some time in the employ of the Big Four railroad engineering department, has patented an invention for using crude oil as a substitute for coal. Although the invention has not been published widely, it has been the subject of investigation by many engineers and has been commended. The improvement has already been introduced in stationary engines and for brick and tile burning. Mr. Thurman has now perfected and patented a locomotive attachment which he believes will give superior service by using crude oil as fuel. The Big Four has used one of the burners in an engine and reports satisfactory results.

Mr. Thurman, the inventor, a young Virginian, is a grand-nephew of Allen G. Thurman. He studied mechanics as an apprentice and afterward as a student at the Boston School of Engineering. Last winter he taught a free class in the Y. M. C. A., and it is his purpose to do the same again this year. His reason for doing this is because when he was a boy he used to take a class of 150 boys and at the end of a year to procure positions for his most proficient. Speaking of his invention, Mr. Thurman says:

"A company is already formed to manufacture this burner, with offices here. It will be incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The company will begin work at once to equip a locomotive to burn fuel oil. The oil is carried in a tank on the engine, and the burners are absolutely smokeless and sparkless. The oil is carried on the tender in a tank, and the supply of oil is supplied in a stream one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. The introduction of this device will reduce the cost of building locomotives, as no ash-pans, spark-arresters or extension fronts will be needed. There is absolutely no danger whatever of setting fires to bridges or barns along the line of the railway. "The success of hydro-carbon oil as a heat producer is no longer an experiment. One pound of oil is equal to three pounds of coal. One pound of oil will evaporate eight pounds of water, while one pound of coal will only evaporate six pounds of water. "There will be no coal to handle at stations, no ashes or cinders to remove from the fire-box. The fireman will only have to regulate the valves leading to the burners. If the engine becomes holed and the fire and save the fuel. The company says that a locomotive can haul a train of cars from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, a distance of 110 miles, with two dollars' worth of oil, where if coal is used it would cost the boilers at the State Deaf and Dumb Institution with burners, which are now in successful operation."

THE SAN FRANCISCO FAIR. The Formal Opening To-Morrow—A Great Crowd Expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—Every thing is in readiness for the formal opening of the Midwinter Exposition to-morrow, and if the weather is favorable the event will be a memorable one. Visitors are arriving by the thousand, and the hotels are filled to overflowing. The official opening ceremonies will, it is thought, be witnessed by at least one hundred thousand spectators, and fully half that number will be in line in the grand parade. The city is magnificently decorated and has a general gala air.

## WE CANNOT SPARE

healthy flesh—nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

## Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

## J. &amp; C. FISCHER

GRAND, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE GRAND PIANOS

TONE, rich, full and musical. ACTION, firm, yet elastic, even and durable. CASES, latest styles and choice woods. REPUTATION, thoroughly established. PRICES, very reasonable. TERMS, will satisfy almost any one. INVITATION to call or write extended to all.

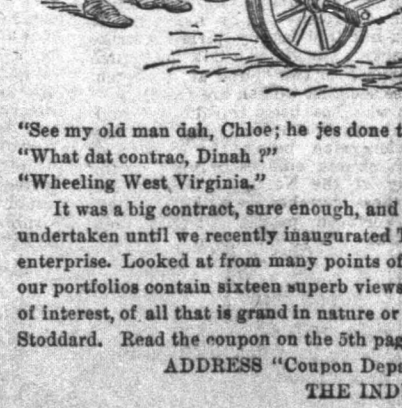
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Decker Brothers, Fischer and other Pianos, and Estey and Hamilton Organs.

Parties at a distance desiring bargains should not fail to write for fuller descriptions.

TUNING and REPAIRING a speciality. Orders for moving given prompt attention.

95, 97 and 99 North Pennsylvania St. INDIANAPOLIS.



## SATURDAY THE FAMOUS CLOAK HOUSE

The greatest sale of CLOAKS and FURS ever known in the city.

\$20 Electric Seal Capes \$7.50.  
\$25 Electric Seal Capes \$9.50.  
\$30 Electric Seal Capes \$11.50.  
\$9 Skirt Cloaks going for \$4.98.  
\$12 Skirt Cloaks going for \$5.98.  
\$15 Skirt Cloaks going for \$6.98.  
\$18 Skirt Cloaks going for \$7.50.  
\$25 Imported Cloaks for \$9.90.

## SEE

The \$8 Beaver Cloaks  
The \$7.50 Mel-ton Cloaks  
The \$8.50 Cheviot Cloaks  
The \$10 Hair Cape  
The \$10 Astrakhan Cape  
The \$8.50 mixed Cloth Cloak

All \$4 Beaver Cloth  
All \$5 Beaver Cloth  
All \$5.50 Beaver Cloth  
All \$6 Beaver Cloth  
All \$7 Beaver Cloth  
All \$5 Cheviot Cloth  
All \$6 Cheviot Cloth  
All \$6.50 Mel-ton Cloth

Another 250 of the \$2 Misses' Jackets for 98c.

Another lot of 150 of those \$1.35 Misses' Jackets for 39c.

Don't think of buying a Cloak until you see

## THE FAMOUS CLOAK HOUSE

52 North Illinois St.

## J. &amp; C. FISCHER

GRAND, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE GRAND PIANOS

TONE, rich, full and musical. ACTION, firm, yet elastic, even and durable. CASES, latest styles and choice woods. REPUTATION, thoroughly established. PRICES, very reasonable. TERMS, will satisfy almost any one. INVITATION to call or write extended to all.

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## STIFF HAT SALE

To-morrow we offer another large assortment of

## Clear Fur Stiff Hats

satin lined, silk band and binding at

98c

All Winter Caps go at reduced prices.

## DANBURY HAT CO.,

23 West Washington Street.

## BATES HOUSE MISFIT PARLOR,

56 West Washington Street.

## KING OF CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

Owing to the long continued warm weather, during the early part of the winter, we find ourselves overstocked and have determined to unload, if low prices will do it. Our goods are all tailor-made and guarantee a perfect fit in every case. To cut down stock we offer

A \$28 merchant tailor Suit or Overcoat for \$10.00

A 32 merchant tailor Suit or Overcoat for 12.50

A 38 merchant tailor Suit or Overcoat for 15.00

A 45 merchant tailor Suit or Overcoat for 17.50

A large assortment of tailor-made Pants from \$2.50 to \$5, worth double.

Give us a trial. We will gain your friendship and save you money.

## BATES HOUSE MISFIT PARLOR,

56 West Washington Street.

## Don't forget it, when you are ready for those

## GAS OR ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS

come and see us. We are still making SPECIAL CUT PRICES, as we are overstocked on some patterns.

## C. ANESHAENSEL &amp; CO.,

Marion Block, Corner Meridian and Ohio Sts

## HOWE SCALES

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Washington St.

## TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

ART SERIES TEN

and WORLD'S FAIR, Series 5.

## COUPON No. 5.

[Coupon Number Changed Daily.]

SEND OR BRING each week's coupon, (Nos. 1 to 5) from Monday to Saturday, both inclusive, together with a two-cent stamp and you will receive John L. Stoddard's Portfolio of Photographs. Good also for Series 5 of World's Fair Portfolio upon an additional payment of 5c.

Portfolios supplied at Tan News Office or sent by mail, postpaid.

Tan Indianapolis News.

Indianapolis, Ind.

It was a big contract, sure enough, and was in all probability the biggest one ever undertaken until we recently insured The News grand Stoddard photographic enterprise. Looked at from many points of view, this contract is a wonder. Each of our portfolios contains sixteen superb views of famous cities, noted scenes and places of interest, of all that is grand in nature or art, all selected and described by John L. Stoddard. Read the coupon on the 5th page of The News to-day.

ADDRESS "Coupon Department,"

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, Indianapolis, Ind.

"See my old man dah, Chio; he jes done took de bigges contras you eber heard ob."

"What dat contras, Dinah?"

"Wheeling West Virginia."

You Make a Mistake

If you roll or crumple YOUR PORTFOLIO

We deliver them flat at THE NEWS Office—and that is the best way to carry them home.

**TWO DAYS SPECIAL OVERCOAT SALE**

To-Day and To-Morrow

The last three weeks have been the greatest in amount of sales our store has ever known. Profits, to tell the truth, there were none at all, and less than none. That's the reason sales were big. We won't carry any winter goods over if prices will make them go. To-day and to-morrow

**SPECIAL OVERCOAT SALE**

\$12 Overcoats for	\$ 7.75
\$15 Overcoats for	\$10.00
\$18 Overcoats for	\$12.50
\$20 Overcoats for	\$14.50
\$28 Overcoats for	\$22.50
\$35 Overcoats for	\$22.50

**ULSTERS AND SUITS**

at the same sweeping reductions.

*The Progress*

**STIFF HAT SALE**

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**Clear Fur Stiff Hats**

satin lined, silk band and binding at

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**C. ANESHAENSEL & CO.,**

Marion Block, Corner Meridian and Ohio Sts







## Amusements To-Night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Brass Monkey."  
 ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE—"Americans Abroad."  
 PARK THEATRE—"The Two Johns."  
 EMPIRE THEATRE—May Russell Company.  
 T. M. C. A. HALL—Lecture, B. W. Lawrence, "From Ocean to Ocean."  
 PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Lecture, "Plant Physiology," Dr. John W. Coulter.

## THE DRAMA.

"A BRASS MONKEY."  
 It is a pleasure to commend in hearty terms such a performance as that given of "A Brass Monkey" at the Grand Opera House last night. The play is one of the best that Hoyt has written. There is in it such variety of humor, from a kind very close to pathos, as when Jonah, who has told "Baggage" to stand in the corner five minutes for some naughty things, steals up with a stick of candy in his hand and releases her at the end of two, because his tender heart cannot bear that she should be unhappy even for a moment, to the broad farce of Dodge Work, "a revengeful man," who, with his companions, Mr. Barnes, of New York, and Mr. Potter, of Texas, forms an inviolable trio. There is more substance to "A Brass Monkey" than to several of the Hoyt plays, but there is the same wealth of amusing situation and eccentricities of character that is found in others of a lighter nature. Its quips and turns are as delightful as they are unexpected. The situations do not seem far-fetched. From the first the onward movement is so irresistible, so all-impelling, that one absurdity after another is granted without thought of protest. In short, to see "A Brass Monkey" is to have an evening of light, wholesome entertainment, of the kind that is a genuine recreation after the day's work. Its stream of fun is clear and sparkling.

In the excellent company, Mr. George F. Marion was the most prominent, though there are one or two others, notably Mr. Halstead, who are factors of almost equal importance in the entertainment. Mr. Marion is a finished comedian. He has the happy faculty of making his audience laugh, not at, but with him. Among so much that was good, it is difficult to single out any special act of Mr. Marion for particular mention, but his duet with Miss Swain in the first scene is perhaps his greatest success. He has several songs which seem all too brief when the amount of enjoyment they give is considered.

Mr. Halstead, who plays the part of Dodge Work, the mourning relative, who, on hearing that he has been left out of the will, suddenly casts aside his emblems of grief (which he subsequently sells at auction) and develops a taste for the ball game and company, is a more comical character. He is unique. The song of "The Forgetful Man" and "Kissie Diddle," sung with two other members of the company, would bear repetition many times. So much did Mr. Halstead add to the sum total of enjoyment that his reappearance after an interval was always an assurance that some new feature of excellence was about to be given.

Miss Swain as "Baggage" is so different from the ordinary, tiresome stage-child as to be positively refreshing. There is not a particle of affectation about her. She is sweet, dainty, and childlike, since well and dances beautifully. Mr. Riley's duet, too, was very well done. The company, as a whole, is a good one, and deserves the recognition of crowded houses. Other performances will be given tonight, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow night.

**Celebrating Burns's Birthday.**  
 At Young Men's Christian Association Hall last night was given the fourteenth annual entertainment of the Indianapolis Caledonian Quilting Club. These entertainments are held on the birthday of Robert Burns. The association building was decorated with evergreens and bunting, the Scotch thistle and flag having a prominent part in the decorations. Governor Matthews was on the platform and made an address of welcome. The entertainment was given by the Caledonian Quilting Club. These entertainments are held on the birthday of Robert Burns. The association building was decorated with evergreens and bunting, the Scotch thistle and flag having a prominent part in the decorations. Governor Matthews was on the platform and made an address of welcome. The entertainment was given by the Caledonian Quilting Club. These entertainments are held on the birthday of Robert Burns. The association building was decorated with evergreens and bunting, the Scotch thistle and flag having a prominent part in the decorations. Governor Matthews was on the platform and made an address of welcome. The entertainment was given by the Caledonian Quilting Club.

**The "Two Johns" at the Park.**  
 John C. Stewart's "Two Johns" comedy company appeared at the Park Theatre yesterday. It will remain during the week. The chief interest was centered about the two characters represented by Quinn Phillips and William B. Murray, whose personal resemblance is striking. Both are large, fat men, and by the aid of disguises so well known to the stage, they are able to practice a very clever deception. There are a number of specialties in the program. The "Two Johns" have amused the public for a dozen years or more, and the reception the comedy received yesterday last night indicates a renewal of popularity.

**"Americans Abroad."**  
 Daniel Frothingham's Lyceum Comedy Company will present at English's to-night and to-morrow, Sardou's comedy, "Americans Abroad," a play that has a long run in New York, and was much commended. The company includes such capable people as J. H. Gilmore, Miss Marie Harrison, J. B. Polk, Miss Helen Kinnaird, Owen Fawcett and George Allison.

**School of Music Invitations.**  
 The School of Music has retained a number of invitations for its concert at Plymouth church next Tuesday evening. These are for the benefit of those who might not otherwise receive them, and may be had on application at the office of the school.

**Lecture at Y. M. C. A. Hall.**  
 B. M. Lawrence will lecture to-night at Y. M. C. A. Hall, for the benefit of the unemployed. His subject will be "From Ocean to Ocean." Stereoscopic views will be shown.

**QUIT REALTY MARKET.**  
 The firmness, however, still prevails—Loans for Building Purposes.

The realty market for the past week has been inactive. Building associations report few loans for building purposes. The snow while it lasts, interrupts the little real estate investigations that have been going on this month. The market still remains firm.

**The Transfer Record.**  
 For 1893—Sales, 4,789; Considerations, \$1,782,732.00.  
 For week ending December 22—Sales, 59; Considerations, \$91,345.17.  
 For week ending January 5—Sales, 59; Considerations, \$91,345.17.  
 For week ending January 12—Sales, 59; Considerations, \$91,345.17.  
 For week ending January 19—Sales, 59; Considerations, \$91,345.17.  
 For week ending January 26—Sales, 59; Considerations, \$91,345.17.

**Americans in France.**  
 There are 7,024 Americans living in France. The proportion of sexes is 100 women to eighty-five men.

EVERYBODY who knows what a good medicine Dr. Bull's Plough Scrap is; it has cured many ailments and will cure you.

## THE SKINS OF BEASTS.

## ANIMALS WHICH FURNISH THE MARKET WITH FURS.

London's Great Fur Market of the World—Cats and Dogs Supply Vast Numbers of Skins For Garments.



HITE has always been considered a mark of distinction among beasts," said a zoologist. "You will find mention of that fact in the Bible, fifth chapter of Judges. The Indians of this country used to regard a white buffalo hide as of exceptional value, and for one such they would give several horses. Nowadays the aborigines of Alaska set such store by a white marten skin that they will pay five quarts of furs for one. The reverence with which white elephants are regarded in Siam is well known. In Africa, King Cetewayo, who was subdued by the British, kept a herd of royal white cattle. They were said to be very beautiful. The zebu, or sacred ox of India, is white. Blue, which is most rare in mammals, the only species in which that color is found being the blue-faced mandrill. The so-called 'blue fox' is rather a deep drab.

"It is a curious fact that many wild animals increase with the settlement of a country, feeding in the cultivated fields and thus procuring food more readily than when the land was unbroken. An example of this is afforded by the rabbit, which has increased so enormously in some parts of the world—notably in Australia and New Zealand, into which it was imported. In 1891 no less than 8,198 bales of rabbit skins from New Zealand and Australia were offered for sale in London. Vast numbers are killed for the purpose of serving companies, which put them up in cans. In this shape, they are sold in great quantities for ships' stores, being a very cheap sort of meat. The fur is chiefly utilized for making soft felt hats. For this purpose the hair is cut off by machinery and passed through a blower, which throws it into a revolving copper drum. As it revolves it adheres together and forms a sort of cloth.

**THE GREATEST-FUR MARKET.**  
 "The greatest fur market of the world is London, where auctions are held periodically. These sales, at which pelts of a thousand kinds are disposed of in vast quantities, are attended by merchants from everywhere. They are conducted in silence save for the voice of the auctioneer, bids being made by nodding the head. Elsewhere in Europe various fairs furnish facilities for trading in furs. The chief medium through which the sort of beast-pelt is transacted in Germany is the Leipzig fairs, where skins of cats, squirrels and Persian lambs are dealt in to a large extent. There are similar markets for furs at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and at several towns in Siberia. The fair of Kiakta, on the border of China, is the depot from which Chinese traders in pelts make their purchases, particularly of ermine.

The prices for skins of all sorts depend much on fashion, and hence are apt to fluctuate considerably from year to year. A fine lion skin with a black mane is worth \$500, but the hide from a menagerie specimen of the royal beast, being never so handsome, will hardly bring more than \$125. Tiger skins cost much less than lion skins, but the hide of a white tiger, which is an albino and extremely rare, will fetch some \$1,000. Tiger claws are mounted for pins by jewelers. They are worth \$1, or even more apiece in the rough. There is a woolly tiger of Mongolia which has a fur of great richness. The length and thickness of the hair is due to the fact that the animal lives in a cold region.

**DOMESTIC CATS.**  
 "Domestic cats contribute largely to the supplies of the fur markets of the world. Of late they have been turned to commercial account in another shape, many tons of them in the form of mummies, as embalmed by the ancient Egyptians, being carried to England and sold at a high price for manure. The substance known in trade as 'elvet' is obtained from the so-called 'elvet cat.' It is of a yellow color and has the consistency of honey. Its smell resembles that of musk. When undisturbed, the cat is so powerful as to offend both, when properly mixed with other substances, it becomes agreeably aromatic and delicate. It is fitted chiefly for mingling with and improving the fragrance of the finest scents. Civet cats are sometimes kept in wicker cages for the purpose of collecting this secretion. It is said that the latter is used by women in the form of Africa for powdering their necks. It is exported from Aden in horns.

"Wolves furnish many skins to the fur market. In India about 150,000 of them are killed annually, a reward of 10 roubles a head being offered for them. During 1889 30,000 of them were slain in the province of Wolodja alone, the skins of the remainder being sold by wolves in the same province that year being 200. The Eskimo of the Arctic practice an ingenious method of slaughtering wolves. They dig a hole in the ice with a blade of flint fastened to the upper end. About the flint blade they wrap a piece of blubber, which freezes hard. Presently the wolf comes and licks at the blubber until the edges of the flint cut his tongue. Tasting their own blood, they become frantic and attack each other, the fight continuing until the whole pack lies dead. Next day the artful hunter comes along and skins them. That is one reason why wolfskin rugs are so cheap to-day.

**FROM CHINESE DOGS.**  
 "Chinese dogs, belonging to a peculiar breed native to that country, supply much material for robes, a good one requiring eight skins. They are exported by way of Shanghai to London and New York. In color they are black, white, fawn and mottled. About 75,000 of these hides are sold in England annually. In Manchuria and eastern Mongolia are thousands of dog farms, which rear all the way from a score to hundreds of these canine beasts for market every year. The skin takes a brilliant black dye, and make excellent sleigh robes. They are used to a considerable extent for making men's coats in Canada. The skins of Siberian dogs are much utilized as fur. But the Siberian animal which yields for its size the most costly of all furs is the sable. It is only about nine inches long, including the tail, and in order to trap a single specimen the hunter must often endure many a hard day of exposure and toil. From 12,000 to 25,000 sables are caught annually, many of the pelts being employed in China for the robes of mandarins.

**THE MARTEN.**  
 "Another small and valuable fur-bearing beast is the marten of Canada and Alaska. For centuries the trapper has sought to capture it in the forests, its precious skin going far to repay him for his long winter's tramp and toil. The pelt made up into

**Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.**  
**DR. BULL'S**  
**Plough Scrap**  
**Power**  
 The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
 Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

muffs, capes and coats, is commonly but erroneously known under the name of 'sable.' The tails are made up separately into garments, which fetch very high prices. They are also used in the manufacture of the finest 'sable' paint brushes. No part of the creature is lost. Even the skins of the nose and snout are sold to the young traders, who make them into coatlinings and tobacco pouches. The Hudson Bay Company exports to England about 70,000 of the pelts annually. As another little animal, mostly taken in Siberia, furnishes the ermine fur, which is worn by the Queen of England, and is also utilized for the state robes of British peers. Nevertheless, it is no longer so fashionable as it used to be, and hence is much less costly than formerly.

**BADGER SKINS FOR BRUSHES.**  
 "Badger skins are largely used nowadays for shaving brushes. For that purpose the hair is cut off close to the pelt and sorted into lengths, being then tied up in neat bundles and sold by weight. The hide itself is employed for glue. Skunk fur has come much into favor of late years. In 1891 nearly 700,000 skunk skins were sold in London, though not long ago they were considered valueless. The highest priced skin of the badger is the single belt skin, sometimes fetching \$1,000. This fur is principally used in Russia for the collars of noblemen's coats. Many thousands of mole skins are collected annually and made into waistcoats. Squirrel skins are taken for taxes in parts of Siberia. A fur most extensively employed is that of the muskrat, from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 skins being marketed in England yearly."

## SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Cases Decided Thursday, January 25, 1894.

## MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS—CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS—INJUNCTION—COMPLAINT.

17,157. Joseph T. Brashers et al. vs. City of Madison et al. Jefferson C. C. Affirmed. Howard C. J.  
 A municipal indebtedness is not created, within the meaning of the thirteenth article of the constitution of the State, restricting the power of municipalities to contract debts to a limited per centum of their taxable property, by contracting for something which the Common Council has determined is necessary to the health and safety of the city, and for the payment of which the city treasury is provided for by taxes already levied. The complaint to enjoin the indebtedness in this case does not allege that the money is not in the treasury to pay it, nor that the taxes produced by the levy will not be sufficient to pay it.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—FEE AND SALARY LAW.**  
 17,296. John O. Henderson, auditor, vs. State ex rel. James W. Stout. Marion C. C. Reversed. Coffey, J. (dissenting).  
 (1) The power to declare a statute unconstitutional is a high one and will not be exercised unless the statute is clearly, palpably and plainly in conflict with the constitution. (2) The act of March 9, 1891, known as the "fee and salary law," is not in violation of Section 13, Article 4, of the State constitution, which declares that "every act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title." The matters embraced in the act are matters properly connected with the subject designated in the title and subdivision of such subject. (3) Nor is the act in violation of Section 13, Article 1, of the constitution, which requires that "justice shall be administered freely and without purchase," etc. The requirement in the act that fees shall be collected by county officers and paid into the county treasury, is not a levy of taxes for general revenue, but to pay a fund out of which the salaries of officers shall be paid. The salaries fixed by law. (4) Nor is such act in violation of Section 22, Article 2, of the constitution, prohibiting the passage of special laws and requiring all laws to be of uniform operation throughout the State. The law made applicable only to officers elected after the time at which it became a law. (5) The act is not invalid as to county clerks and sheriffs because of the failure to fix the salaries of the auditor, treasurer and recorder of Shelby county. Whether it is invalid as to auditors, treasurers and recorders on that account the court does not decide. A statute may be constitutional and valid in part and unconstitutional and invalid in part.

## COMPLAINT—THEORY—CONTRACT—BREACH—REMEDY—VERDICT.

16,839. Marion Bague vs. Robert H. Taylor et al. Sullivan C. C. Affirmed. Daffey, J.  
 (1) While it is true that a complaint must proceed upon a definite theory, such theory, whether it be a contract or a tort, is to be determined from the whole pleading, and not from isolated or detached parts. (2) A party may waive his right to plead a contract or a tort, and sue for the breach; or, where the other party has made a recission impossible, he may sue for the breach. (3) A verdict is sufficient if the court can understand its meaning.

## APPELLATE COURT.

**PROBATE—APPEAL—REVERSAL.**  
 11,477. Michael Toney vs. State of Indiana. Marion C. C. Affirmed. Ross, J.  
 (1) An affidavit for probate, charging that the defendant "did then and there unlawfully and wrongfully, against law and equity, and in the name of God," etc., "by then and there unlawfully saying 'God damned,' " is a sufficient charge of the offense. (2) The evidence sustains the finding.

## RAILROAD—ANIMAL AT CROSSING—SIGNALS—NEGLECT.

782 L. N. A. & C. Railway Company vs. Charles Duesler. Monroe C. C. Reversed. Gavins, J.  
 (1) A railroad company is required to exercise ordinary care to prevent injury to an animal upon a highway crossing without the owner's fault, even though the animal be untended. The animal is not in such case a trespasser. (2) The failure of the employees of a railroad in charge of a train to give the statutory signals at a highway crossing is negligence per se. (3) It must appear that the injury was caused by the failure to give the statutory signals before a plaintiff can recover upon the ground of such negligence.

## BROKER—INTRODUCTION OF PURCHASER—SABOTAGE.

1,068. Joseph Platt vs. Augustus J. Johr. Marion C. C. Reversed. Reinhardt, J.  
 Where a broker engages to find and introduce to one desiring to sell real estate or other property, a purchaser ready, willing and able to buy at some price to be agreed upon between the owner and purchaser, and does so, and a sale is made to him by the owner or through another agent as a proximate result of the introduction by the broker, he is entitled to his commission; but if the causal connection between the introducing broker and the sale is subsequently negotiated and made by another agent or broker to the same person, the broker is not liable to the introducing broker.

## HEARD IN THE CITY OFFICES.

Andrew Kramer is said to be in training for the mayoralty contest. President Wildman declared last night that the code of civil service rules would be adopted.

Cal F. Darnell has expressed a desire to live long enough to vote for P. C. Trueter for mayor.

Contractors say that a number of the so-called leaders of the unemployed who visit the court-house daily are the ones who lead the strikes last summer.

Mike Collins, formerly walking delegate for the Teamsters' and Shoelers' Union, and Phil Hoffbauer, ex-president of the association, are contractors.

Derk De Kutter declares that he is out of politics forever. "I quit four years ago," said he, "and during those four years I have made more money than I did the twenty-five years I was a statesman."

It is asserted that Mayor Denny submitted the code of civil service rules to Controller Trueter, and the latter urged him to have them adopted and agreed with Mr. Denny in every particular.

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## DANGER JUST AHEAD.

A Prominent Professor Speaks About the Threatening Things Afoot at This Time of the Year.

"It is surprising how many people are suffering to-day from so-called coughs, colds and influenza." The remark was made by a very prominent professor, connected with one of the leading New York hospitals. Continuing he said: "It is not these things that are troubling people, but it is an advanced form of our old enemy, the grip. People feel out of sorts, aches, have pains in the muscles and bones, have no appetite, lose all interest in the world and wonder what is the matter. It is the grip; nothing else."

"Now, all such symptoms need to have prompt treatment. The attack must be met and repelled at once, or it is certain to run into something serious. I know of but one way to certainly avoid these troubles which are now so common, and that is, to immediately counteract them by using a good, pure, strong stimulant. Nothing of the ordinary kind, but something pure and scientific. For this purpose nothing has ever equalled Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which is acknowledged to-day by the scientific and scientific people to be the only pure, medicinal malt whiskey upon the market."

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## DEATH OF KRUNKEL.

CORONER LOOKING INTO A  
THEORY OF MURDER.

The Story Told By Four Men Of Maywood—Joe Anselm's Peculiar End—Found Drowned In A Three-Foot Tank.

There have been developments at the coroner's office in the case of Bernard Krunkel, the man found face downward in three feet of water in White river on Sunday, January 14. It was at first thought to be an accidental death. The autopsy showed that his neck was dislocated and broken. That might have been done in falling into the river. The case would have been ended by a verdict of "Death from drowning," had it not been for recent testimony. The death occurred near Maywood. Maywood has one saloon. Lewis Crowe, George Crowe, Henry Wyrick and Stephen Lichner say that a week before the body was found they heard a fight in front of the saloon. They heard that one of the men had been hurt. Lichner lives opposite the saloon. He says that after the fight he heard a wagon drive slowly away in the direction of the river. Next morning Lichner and the Crowes tracked the wagon a short distance and found blood along the way. The wagon had carried some one who was bleeding. There is a lane that runs from the saloon to the river. Half way between the saloon and the river there is a house, vacant, and is shunned by most people. It is thought to be uncanny. The Crowe boys and Lichner went into the house a few days after Krunkel's body was discovered and found a pallet of straw in one corner of the room. It was pressed down by a man's shape. It was covered with blood, and there was blood on the walls of the room.

A theory has been evolved from these facts. It is known that a number of fishermen were at the saloon, and it is thought by these witnesses that Krunkel got into a fight and was hurt; that he was carried to the house by his assistants and lay there for some time, that he died there; that the dead body was taken and flung into the river. The water where the body was found was shallow, and a man could hardly have drowned in it. For the same reason a body could hardly have floated down to the place where it was found.

The coroner is giving the matter his attention.

JOE ANSELM'S END.

Found Drowned in a Three-Foot Tank Half Full of Water.

Joe Anselm was missing. He was the janitor at the Hide, Leather and Belting Company, and worked in the basement of the store at 125 South Meridian street. He had been a trusted employe for over seven years. Yesterday he was ill. He said it was hard times, and that he must work in the basement. It was his duty to attend to the fire and the building was kept at a comfortable temperature. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning he was missed. Some one asked for him and he could not be found. Everybody became excited. Anselm had been acting queerly of late. A search was made for him upstairs and downstairs, behind huge piles of leather, in the dark recesses of the coal-hole. He could not be found. A clerk was sent over to St. Mary's school where Anselm had a son at school. The boy said his father was at home sick, that he had left him there in the morning and imagined that he was still there. The clerk came back and reported. There was a general feeling of relief. Anselm, feeling ill, had gone home without saying a word to any one. After dinner it was found that his lunch basket and his street clothes were hanging in their accustomed places in the basement. Anselm must have gone home in his working clothes. However, it was thought that there was no use to search for him. He was at home and they supposed that he was all right.

NOT AT HIS HOME.

When the day's work was done, everybody was preparing to go home. Anselm's wife came to the store and asked for her husband. "Isn't he at home?" she was asked. No; he had left home in the morning, and had not been heard from since. The boy was mistaken. Another search made. Still, Anselm could not be found. The search was at last abandoned. He must have gone away somewhere. He would probably return in the morning. Early this morning a young man, Fred Bowers, went to the store to do Anselm's work. He went down to the basement and attended to the fire. He was rather nervous, for Anselm was missing, and it was in the corner of the room that a body was found. Bowers went to the tank to receive the return water from the heating pipes. It was only three feet deep. It was only half full of water. The top of the tank was covered with a lid. Two of the boards were loose. Bowers happened to knock one of the boards to one side, and, in the darkness of the box, a bundle of boards was seen. He wondered what had gone into the tank. He had forgotten about Anselm. He turned up the light.

BODY IN THE TANK.

The bundle of rags covered Anselm's elbow, which was protruding above the water. Bowers ran out and gave the alarm. Anselm was dead. It was impossible for him to have fallen into the tank, and the general belief is that he crawled in and had laid down to die. The opening was so small that another board had to be wrenched from the top of the tank before the body could be removed. The coroner was called. He decided at once that it was a case of suicide. The body was removed and prepared for burial. Anselm lived at No. 6 Smithson avenue. He had a wife and three children, one a grown son. He was German by birth and had been in this country forty years. He was a thrifty man and saved a little money. There is no known reason for suicide. He left no word. He simply went to his accustomed work and disappeared.

THE THORNTON AUTOPSY.

He Died of Suffocation—Death of the Daughter's Wife's Condition Alarmed. An autopsy on the body of Edward Thornton disclosed the fact that he died from suffocation. The little girl, Belle Thornton, died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. She appeared to be much better and was conscious some time before she died, but she was suffering a great deal, and may die. The coroner thinks that there is no doubt that natural gas caused the death.

The Gray Club's Ball.

The annual ball under the auspices of the Gray Club, was held in Tomlinson Hall last night. A large company was present. Governor and Mrs. Matthews led the grand march. There were twenty numbers on the dance program. The hall was decorated elaborately and the committees exerted themselves to make the occasion complete in its arrangements and its pleasures.

A Word to the Coroner and to Consumers of Natural Gas.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News: As a taxpayer, I wish to condemn the useless and dangerous chemical analysis made at great expense to the county, and by persons who have neither the education nor experience for such work. A person is also to die in the presence of witnesses, and the murderer continues to the shooting, and yet an autopsy must be held to find out what caused death. Persons are found dead from natural gas products, and all the symptoms show it is a single atom of the gas, examined by an expert with the micro-spectroscope, would prove it in a moment; but the coroner must have an autopsy and an analysis, and then does not know any more than was known in the beginning.

As a physician, I have seen four cases of gas poisoning, this winter, and the symptoms were: Unconsciousness, headache and vomiting blood for several hours after being released.

stored. There was no smell of gas in the room, but in every case the rooms were without ventilation, and the damper in the pipe had been turned down too much to permit the escape of burned gas, which, as every one familiar with chemistry or physics knows, will permeate cast iron, and will transude through a wall. Leave the damper open at night and turn the gas down, or better, out. Physician.

## INFECTED IN FRUIT.

A Physician's Reasons For Advising That It Be Washed.

(New York Ledger.)

Some fatal cases of diphtheria recently attracted the attention of an unusually intelligent physician, who immediately set about searching for the cause. The drainage was perfect. There had been no fault here, as far as could be discovered. The sanitary conditions were all that could be desired. The youngsters had all been in unusually good health, and for a time the research seemed to be likely to meet with no satisfactory results.

At length, by accident, some remark was made about a barrel of apples received from a doctor from a friend up country. The doctor asked to see the fruit, selected a couple of specimens at random and carried them away for examination. A general investigation revealed the presence of great numbers of specks, that proved to be various species of fungi, among which were clearly identical in general appearance with those found in diphtheritic conditions. Unwilling to criticize without full knowledge, the doctor made a trip to the place whence the apples came and investigated the surroundings. There was nothing objectionable there, and then began a systematic overlooking of the apples from various localities.

## INFECTED WITH GERMS.

It appeared that those kept in cellars at the ordinary temperature were frequently infested with these germs, that they were a species of mold, and not particularly dangerous unless they came in contact with favorable surroundings. A dozen children might eat them without harm, while one would contract the disease in a violent form which might prove fatal. A peculiarity of this state of things seems to be that, while the disease germs from the apples caused only an occasional case, as soon as the infestation had developed in the human system it acquired greatly increased virulence; and it was thought that these germs, like many others, were comparatively harmless, and that the most serious danger lay in the rapidity with which they developed and propagated from which the disease was likely to spread through the entire community.

It is a fact well understood by many people that fruit that is handled by scores of persons, carried through all sorts of atmospheres and exposed to the air, and that persons should be thoroughly washed before it is eaten. But it is no unusual thing to see persons eating fruit on the streets or in public places where the air may be charged with the germs of contagious diseases of all sorts. Lodging upon the juicy surface of a partly eaten apple, it is at once taken into the system and meet exactly the conditions favorable to its development.

It should be an inflexible rule in all households that no fruit be eaten without washing. The practice of devouring it in the streets and public places, which in many instances it seems almost a necessity, is, yet, for the same reason, open to serious objections.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

The President may appoint a Supreme Court Justice by advice and consent of the United States Senate. That does not mean that he should consult the Senate before sending to it the nomination. Nor is there anything in the constitution forbidding one Senator, or the two Senators from one State, as the United States Senate.—[Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).]

A tax on sugar is primarily and unquestionably a revenue tax. While a claim of protection there would be in it is too small to excite argument. The Republicans understood that when they took off the tax and substituted therefor a specific bounty to the sugar planters of the South, which was the most objectionable form of protection. To knock off the bounty would be strictly in accord with Democratic ideas.—[Kansas City Star (Ind.).]

The attitude of Mr. Wilson and the ways and means committee toward Mr. Johnson's proposal to put steel rails on a free list is in exact accordance with the spirit in which the pending bill has been framed. That spirit is one of moderation, caution and a jealous care not to let the industry upon which country's industries. However, desirable it may be to destroy the steel rail pool, it is not desirable to destroy the steel rail industry.—[New York World (Dem.).]

Controller Roberts makes it clear that the proposed Federal tax on inheritances will be a distinctly sectional tax. He quotes Senator Hill as saying that \$40,000,000 would be produced annually by the law, and then proceeds to show that probably little more than 1 per cent. of that amount would be paid by the Southern States, some of which have had inheritance tax laws and have repealed them because they yielded nothing. On the other hand, States like New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois would pay many millions, and almost inevitably State revenues from this source would be cut off.—[New York Tribune (Rep.).]

The workers in the laundries of Troy, N. Y., neglect a serious duty they owe themselves and their future by refusing to take lessons from the past. When the McKinley bill imposed a 68 per cent. duty on linen collars and cuffs, an increase of 40 per cent. the combination of manufacturers not only refused to increase wages, as protection guarantees—that is, as the advocates of subsidies insist that it does—but in less than three months after the new tariff rate went into effect they reduced wages 10 per cent. A long strike followed, and the workers were taken back at the very terms. The linen collars and cuffs were sold no cheaper.—[Philadelphia Times (Dem.).]

The Carr's strength.

(New York Herald.)

A story which has been told of more than one Russian is revived by a St. Petersburg correspondent. At a little distance not far from St. Petersburg the Carrs, as the story runs, made a somewhat longer stay than he had originally intended, and feeling hungry he partook of some simple food at the buffet. Meanwhile the little daughter of the mayor presented the Empress with a bouquet, the flowers of which were hastily gathered from private hot-beds in the neighborhood. The stalks being still damp and dirty the Empress, visibly embarrassed, hesitated for a moment to sell her gloves by taking the bouquet when upon the Carr clinched the matter by seizing one of the heavy pepper dishes on the table and twisting it as if it were paper, making a neat covering for the stalks. The story has at least verisimilitude, as the Carr's muscular strength is undoubtedly abnormal.

The Word "Bronze."

(Language.)

The etymology of the word bronze has proved a stumbling block to most lexicographers. It is left unsolved even in the "New English Dictionary." To the Italian "brunze," probably from "bruno," "brown," is as far as the monosyllable has generally been traced. In the Hattfeld-Darmesteter "Dictionnaire de la Langue Francaise," however, a step beyond "brunze" is taken—to the burial place of Virgil, Brindisi, the Latin Brundisium; and Professor Skeat, who has been furnished by a student with substantial evidence upon the point, now has no hesitation in declaring that it is to the name of the old Italian town that we must look for the correct derivation of "brunze."

Aggravated Bad Form.

(Judge.)

"Horrid form in that Kansas girl to praise the silverware at Mrs. Rollin's dinner, wasn't it?"

"Yes. Was she much offended?"

"Deeply. Most of it was borrowed from her neighbors."

The Minister Forgoes.

(New York Recorder.)

There was trouble in Stillwater, Me., when a stalwart avian and beautiful maiden were to be married and the minister forgot all about it. Another preacher was found.

Can Cease at Any Time.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

The only time a man can perfectly control himself under excitement is when he is hunting a burglar.

## Saturday's Wants

can be supplied for very little money at  
Wasson's Great Trade Sale.Blankets,  
Bed Comforts,  
Furs

at a sacrifice to close them out.

## Winter Underwear.

Ladies' Jersey Vests, long sleeves..... 15c  
Ladies' Jersey Vests and Pants, fleece lined..... 19c  
Ladies' extra heavy Jersey Vests and Pants, heavily fleeced, 50c quality..... 35c  
Ladies' heavy Merino Jersey Vests and Pants, 75c quality..... 40c  
Ladies' heavy Wool Vests and Pants, 95c quality..... 50c  
Ladies' Jersey Union Suits, extra quality..... 98c  
Ladies' black Wool Jersey Union Suits, \$2.50 quality..... \$1.49  
Boys' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers..... 19c  
Boys' extra heavy Wool Shirts and Drawers, gray, 50c quality..... 37c  
Men's extra heavy Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Camelshair..... 39c  
Men's heavy gray Wool Underwear, \$1 quality..... 50c  
Men's heavy Camelshair Shirts and Drawers..... 75c  
Drawers, sold at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

## HOSIERY.

Men's gray half Hose..... 3c  
Men's seamless gray half Hose, 3 pair for..... 25c  
Men's full regular made half Hose, black and half-ribbed..... 11c  
Men's seamless cashmere half Hose, 25c quality..... 15c  
Ladies' fast black Hose, 19c quality..... 9c  
Ladies' fast black Cashmere Hose, 15c quality..... 15c  
Ladies' ribbed Wool Hose, extra quality..... 25c  
Children's fast black Cotton Hose, all sizes..... 4c  
Children's Wool Hose, 19c quality..... 12c  
Children's seamless Cashmere Hose..... 19c

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Now is your time to invest, in shoes and rubbers. I am selling them from 20 to 50 per cent. off. No reserve.

G. P. MAROTT,  
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17c For a Winter Cap.

Tomorrow we place on sale ten dozen men's Scotch cloth windwraps at 17c each, one of our best and a trade. For the day call on Big Four ticket agents, No. 1 E. Washington st., 36 Jackson Place and Union station.

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## BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Special Rates to New Orleans and Mobile

For Mardi Gras.

622 For the Round Trip.

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For the cure of piles (internal and external), often dangerous and, and invariably expensive; on the other hand there is a new, certain cure, perfectly painless, gives instant relief and permanent cure, at a cost but a trifle, in the dynamite cure. It is a more certain cure than a surgical operation, without any of the intense pain, expense and danger of an operation. Any druggist will get it for you.

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"OLD PROCESS"—keep it in the house. A pure whisky, sold only by druggists.

The Old Scotch Rheumatism Treatment

Your druggist sells it.

The piercing cold is bad for thin-blooded people. A stimulant will be found necessary. Try Old Process whisky.

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Of the Imperial sample-room and cafe, 25 and 27 N. Illinois st., next Saturday and evening, January 27. Everybody invited to attend.

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Elderly people frequently suffer by not having a pure stimulant at hand. Ask your druggist for "Old Process."

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Note Paper, 24 sheets paper, 24 envelopes..... 50c  
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Turkish Bath Soap, per cake, all odors..... 1c  
Wash 25c, sale price per ounce..... 10c  
Large size School Tablets, worth 10c, sale price..... 5c  
Sterling Silver Stick Pins, worth 10c and 15c..... 5c  
Solid Gold Bangles, Rings, turquoise settings, worth \$1.50, sale price..... 40c  
Ladies' solid Gold Earrings, Rhinestone settings, worth \$1.50, sale price..... 40c  
Best white Virginia Cedar Water Pails, electric welded, wire hoop, will last a life-time sale price..... 19c  
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Largest size fancy Indian Clothes Hampers..... 10c  
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Lau Pomade, per box..... 5c  
Hardwood Spice Cabinet, with eight drawers..... 07c  
11-inch Chopping Bowl..... 15c  
6-piece Crystal Glass Tea Sets, sale price..... 15c  
Crystal Glass Sugar Cans..... 5c  
Royal blue and Gold Fruit Plates..... 10c  
Decorated Japanese China Sugar and Cream sets..... 10c  
Decorated English Ware Old Sugar Bowls..... 10c  
Decorated English Chamber Sets, with stop jar..... \$2.69

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